NUMB. V.

The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences:

AND

Pennsylvania Gazette.

To be continued Weekly. *The 21st of the 11th Month*, 1728.

A B J

ABJURATION, a solemn Renunciation, or Recantation of an Error, Heresy, or false Doctrine.

The Word is form'd of the Latin *Abjurare*; which in *Cicero*, and other *Roman* Writers, signifies the denying a Thing upon Oath. Thus *abjurare creditum*, was to forswear a Debt, or to deny the owing it upon Oath, &c.

So, in our Laws, *To* abjure *a Person*, is to renounce all Authority or Dominion of such a Person. Thus, by the Oath of *Abjuration*, a Person binds himself not to own any Regal Authority in the Person call'd the Pretender, nor ever to pay him the Obedience of a Subject.

Abjuration is also us'd in our ancient Customs, for a sworn Banishment for Life; or an Oath taken to forsake the Realm for ever.

This, in some Cases, was admitted from Criminals in lieu of Death. The Devotion for the Church was so warm, from the Time of *Edward* the Confessor, to the Reformation, that if a Man having committed Felony, could recover a Church or Church-yard before he were apprehended, it was an *Asylum*, from which he could not be brought to take his Trial at Law; but confessing his Crime to the Justices, or Coroner, and *abjuring* the Kingdom, he was at Liberty.

After *Abjuration*, a Cross was given him, which he was to carry in his Hand thro' the Highways, till he was got out of the Kings Dominions; which was called the *Banner of Mother Church*.

In Time, *Abjuration* dwindled into a perpetual Confinement of the Prisoner to the Sanctuary; wherein, after abjuring his Liberty and free Habitation, he was allow'd to spend his Life. By Stat. 21 *Jac.* I. all use of Sanctuaries, and consequently of *Abjuration* is taken away.

ABLUTION, in Antiquity, a Religious Ceremony, in use among the *Romans*, being a sort of Purifying, perform'd by washing the Body, ere they enter'd on Sacrifice.

Sometimes they wash'd their Hands and Feet, sometimes the Head, and oftentimes the whole Body: For which Purpose, at the Entrance into their Temples were plac'd Vessels made of Marble fill'd with Water.

This Custom, without doubt, they learnt from the *Jews*, since we read in Scripture, that *Solomon* plac'd at the Entry into the Temple which he erected to the true God, a great Laver, which the Holy Text calls a Sea of Brass, where the Priests wash'd themselves before they offer'd Sacrifice; having beforehand sanctify'd the Water, by throwing into it the Ashes of the Victim that was slain in Sacrifice.

Ablution, among the modern *Romanists*, is understood of the little Drop of Water and Wine, which they take after the Communion, to wash down and facilitate the Digestion of the Host.

The same Term also signifies that which serves to wash the Hands of the Priest who consecrated it.

Ablution, in Pharmacy, is a Preparation divers Remedies undergo, by washing 'em in Water, or some other Fluid, proper to cleanse and free 'em of their Impunities.

The Word is sometimes also used, tho' with less Propriety, for the washing or infusing of certain Medicines in Water, to Refreshen 'em, and dissolve their Salts; call'd *Dulcifying*.

A B O

ABORTION, in Medicine, an immature Exclusion of the *Fœtus*, [*which is the Child in the Womb when it is so form'd as to have all its Parts; before which 'tis call'd the* Embryo] or the Delivery of a Woman with Child before the legitimate Time; popularly call'd Miscarriage,

This may happen at any Time of Pregnancy; but if before the second Month after Conception, it is properly called a false Conception.

We have Instances of *Abortions* by the Way of the Mouth, the *Anus*, the Navel, &c.

The usual Causes of *Abortion*, are immoderate Evacuations, violent Motions, sudden Passions, Frights, &c. Other Causes are the Largeness and Heaviness of the *Fœtus*, [*which is a certain Mass, suppos'd to purify the Blood for the Nourishment of the* Fœtus] Weakness and Want of Nourishment in the *Fœtus*; Excess of eating, long fasting, or waking, the Use of Busks for the Shape, offensive Smells, violent Purgatives; and in the general, any thing that tends to promote the *Menses*.

The Symptoms usually preceeding, are a Fever, either continual or intermitting; Pain in the Loins and Head, Heaviness in the Eyes, a bearing down and a Constriction or drawing close together of the *Abdomen*, or lower Belly, which is that Part of the Body between the Hips and Diaphragm, commonly call'd the Midriff. When the Time of Miscarriage is just at Hand, the Pains are much the same as those in Labour.

Abortion is dangerous where the Time of Pregnancy is far advanc'd, so that the *Fœtus* must be large, where the Cause is very violent, the Patient strongly convulsed, a large Hemorrhage precedes or ensues, the *Fœtus* is putrify'd, &c. Under other Circumstances it rarely proves mortal.

The Treatment is to be adapted to the particular Symptoms and Circumstances: If the Patient be Plethoric or full of Humours, soon as the first Symptoms discover themselves, a Vein is to be open'd: In case of Flooding, recourse is to be had to proper Astringents; or if those fail, to Fomentations, Injunction, and Suffumigations: If a *Tenesmus* attend, [*which is a continu'd Desire of going to Stool*] Rhubarb is to be us'd; and if there be an habitual Laxity of the Uterine Vessels, Guaiacum.

ABORTION is also used where the Child dies in the Womb; tho' it remain there many Years, or even as long as the Mother lives.

ABORTIVE, something come before its due Time, or before it has arriv'd to its Maturity and Perfection, See ABORTION.

F. *Jerom Florentius* has an express Treatise of the Baptism of *Abortives*, or *Abortive* Children. His aim is to shew that an *Abortive* may, and ought to be baptiz'd, at what Time or Term soever it came into the World; by reason the precise Time when the *Fœtus* begins to be animated is not known. There are several odd and uncommon Things in this Work, which is intitled, *Homo dubius, sive de baptismo Abortivorum.* Ludg, 1674. 4to.

ABORTIVE *Velom*, is that made of the Skin of an *abortive* Calf.

Extract of a Letter from Germany, Sept. 28.

The Emperor, who returned hither the 24th Inſtant, did not arrive till 8 at Night, with a very ſmall Retinue; his Imperial Majeſty was not expected till next Day, and it was very dark; the Centinel who was at the Head of the Bridge, at firſt made ſome Difficulty to let him paſs: The Officer of the Guard coming up, was the more ſurprized to ſee the Emperor, becauſe his Imperial Majeſty was to have lain that Night at *Mourbourg*, according to the Route which had been ſettled. It was happy for the Emperor that he took the Reſolution of leaving *Mourbourg* the ſame Day, to come hither, becauſe, ſoon after the Departure of his Imperial Majeſty, the Appartment which was appointed for him, fell down to the Ground, which Accident is attributed to the great Number of Canon that were fired, and which had ſhook that Building. We learn from *Trieſte*, that Men are hard at Work in digging a Baſon or Port within the Place, for the harbouring of 16 Ships of War. The outer Port is very ſpacious, and will contain a great Number of all Sorts of Veſſels. They are alſo building Warehouſes, and neglect nothing for making it a flouriſhing Port.

Vienna, Sept. 29. We have here from a good Hand, Letters from Conſtantinople, adviſing, that the Affairs of *Perſia* had taken another very unexpected Turn, inaſmuch as the Troops of the Sultan *Ezref* had been totally defeated by thoſe of Prince *Thamas*, Son of the dethron'd and murder'd King; ſo that he had not 4000 Men to ſtand by him, thoſe of his Adherents having forſook him, and taken Part with the young Prince, whom they had already proclaimed, and who was marching to *Iſpahan*, in Order to ſecure that Capital; and they doubted not but he would ſucceed in that Enterprize. It is added, that this great Alteration was Matter of Perplexity at *Conſtantinople*, ſince what had been tranſacted with the Sultan *Ezref*, ſeemed to fall to the Ground; that many diſſatisfy'd Perſons began to be very clamorous againſt the Government, even to ſuch a Degree, that the Grand Seignior had very cloſe ſhut up his eldeſt Son, and Preſumptive Heir to the *Turkiſh* Empire; and in the mean Time had ſent two Ambaſſadors, one to the Sultan *Ezref*, and the other to Prince *Thamas*, in Order to endeavour to avert the threaten'd Conſequences of a new War.

Cadiz, Nov. 27. We are aſſured a Fleet is to be fitted out here to the Weſt-Indies. The Galleons are daily expected. Upon their Arrival, 'tis hop'd Money will be plenty, which is at preſent very ſcarce.

We have had a Talk of War with Sallee a great while, tho' they have never taken any of our Ships. A Squadron of Men of War under Admiral *Cavendiſh* has ſettled that Affair, ſo that nothing need be fear'd from them, by reaſon the rwo Brothers are employ'd in a civil War in *Barbary*, a Kingdom of *Fez*, as Competitors for the Empire. 'Tis uncertain which of 'em is like to ſucceed. This laſt Summer the younger Brother invaded *Mequenez*, the old Emperor's Metropolitan City, with 60000 Blacks, and deſtroyed a vaſt Number of Jews and other Whites. Another Army compoſed of Whites is gone againſt them. With what Succeſs we have not yet learn'd: But both Pretenders have given the *Engliſh* Aſſurance of their Friendſhip.

Inverneſs, Auguſt 29. This Week Gener. Wade came into this Place, with ſeveral Gentlemen from the Lake of Neſs, where they had been for many Hours in the greateſt Danger imaginable. The General went aboard the King's Galley at Killichwimen on Saturday about eight a Clock in the Morning, accompanied by Captain Townſhend Son to the Lord Viſcount Townſhend, Secretary of State, Captain Lucas the General's Aid de Camp, Captain Horſeman of the Lord Londonderry's Regiment, the Lord Lovat, and Captain Monro of Curlain, whoſe Highland Companies had been reviewed by the General at Killichwimen, M. Helſlis Lieutenant of Granadiers of the Lord Londonderry's Regiment, and one Ralſton an Engliſh Gentleman, that is ſetting up Iron Forges at Glengary, with about twenty private Soldiers and Servants. In the Morning it ſeem'd very fair and calm Weather, and the General was almoſt an Hour upon the Lake before there was any Wind at all, but about Ten of the Clock the Clouds ſeemed to be oppoſite to each other, and there came ſeveral Squales or Flaſhes of Wind from different Parts of the Hills, that were very troubleſome. About Twelve a Clock the Wind ſhifted it ſelf at W. S. W. in a ſtrong brisk Gale, and then in leſs than two Hours the Galley came to the Middle of the Lake, where the General's Horſes were waiting for him, he deſigning to land there, to viſit the Roads that are making in that Country. Colonel Gueſt, Major Druer, and Captain Romer had gone on Horſeback to look at ſome Part of the new Roads, and were to meet the General about the Middle of the Lake; but the General ſeeing them on Shoar, and finding that it was not eaſy to land there, order'd the Galley to fire a Gun, and ſailed down the Lake about two Miles farther; the Captain having told the General that there was a good Place for Anchorage there, the General order'd him to throw out his Anchor, which he did, after which the General dined with the ſeven Gentlemen who were with him, and ſent the Galley's Boat aſhore, with Major Druer, and the other Gentlemen who were viſiting the Roads: The General ſtaid from about Two of the Clock till about Four at that Place. As ſoon as the Gentlemen went aſhoar, the General order'd the Captain of the Galley to weigh Anchor, which he did, but the Galley would not anſwer the Helm, but drew upon the Shoar, which was full of great perpendicular Rocks; and the General obſerving that the Galley was drawing very near the Rocks, where ſhe muſt have ſplit in a few Minutes, order'd the Captain to throw out his Anchor immediately, which was done, and thereby ſaved all their Lives. Immediately a great Storm of Wind begun, the General and

those Gentlemen were in great Danger, but by the Anchors keeping fast, and the Galley's Cable not breaking, they weather'd it thirteen Hours, *viz.* from four at Night on Saturday, till five a Clock Sunday Morning, in the greatest Storm and Hurricane that has been felt in those Parts for many Years. During all this Time, the General and his Company expected that every Moment would be their last; for if the Cable had slipped, the Galley must have been dashed to Pieces in a few Minutes, and no Hopes left for any Mans Life that was aboard. That dismal Night having pass'd with the Thoughts of dying every Minute, the General finding Day Light appear, asked the Captain of the Galley if he could turn the Galley's Head to the Lake, by cutting the Cable and letting her drive before the Wind, or if she could live in the prodigious great Seas that raged in the Lake, till he should run her ashore at the End of the Lake where there is Rocks but smooth Shoar. The Captain assured the General that he could turn her Head to the Lake by cutting her Cable, and that he would keep her without Sails before the Wind, and run her ashoar near her own Harbour, if the Wind did not change: In that Case it was a new Danger, and not a small one; for about 12 at Night the Galley's Boat being filled full of Water by the Waves, for fear of sinking the Galley, the Captain by the General's Order cut the Rope that tied the Boat to the Stern of the Galley, and she was in a Minute broke upon the Rocks, so that no Man could have then great Hopes of saving himself if the Galley had struck a-shoar. About 5 a Clock in the Morning, after the General had taken the Advice of these other Gentlemen, he order'd the Captain of the Galley at all Hazards to cut the Cable, and endeavour to turn her Head to the Lake, which the Man performed so well, that she sprung off the Shoar to the Lake, where there were most prodigious Seas, the Lake being 22 Miles in Length, and betwixt one and two Miles in Breadth, and very deep, in most parts above 100 Fathoms; yet tho' the Seas appeared very terrible, the Galley ran down the Lake with Ease, without Sails, Anchors, Cables, or Boat, and by the Providence of Almighty God run a-shoar at her own Harbour without any Damage.

Salem, in *New-England*, *Dec.* 30.

Our Governour and Assembly cannot by any Means agee, which causes much Speculation in these Parts, and Libels are handed about (according to Form) pretty plentifully; in one of these there are the following Lines,

One would have Inches, *t'other pleads for* Ells,
And thus from Time to Time they agree like Bells.

But as our Paper is not design'd to promote Scandal, we only mention this as a Specimen of what has been doing there.

Burlington, 14th *Jan. (so called).*

We have an Account from that Place, that the Assembly of *New-Jersey*, was dissolved on the 14th Instant by the Governour, occasion'd, as 'tis said, by a Question proposed to the House, *Whether the having a distinct Governour for that Province, might be for their Advantage or not?* which it seems the House resolv'd in the Affirmative. And further, that they would enter into Consideration what might be the most effectual Method of obtaining that End. And 'tis said, that divers of the Members of that House were order'd to wait on the Governour and Council with these Resolves, desiring their Concurrence therein, and a Conference touching the Manner most likely to effect it: And withal to signify to the Governour and that Board, that it was not their Intention to give him the least Uneasiness (were it in their Power) during the Time he might continue in Commission, but only to take such Measures as might best conduce to the End aforesaid, when his Commission might determine by the King's Pleasure or otherwise.

Whereupon the Governour was pleased to issue forth the following Proclamation, *viz.*

By his EXCELLENCY,

John Montgomerie, Esq; Capt. General and Governour in Chief of the Province of *New-Jersey*, *New-York*, and the Territories thereunto depending in *America*, and Vice-Admiral of the same, a Proclamation.

WHEREAS the House of Representatives of the Province of *New-Jersey*, have presumed to make some Resolves in Order, as they pretend, to obtain a distinct Governour for the said Province, without taking any proper Measures to know the King's Pleasure as to the Subject Matter of them: This, I think, highly disrespectful to his Majesty, who has it solely in his Power, to appoint a Governour of this Province; therefore I have thought fit, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Majesty's Council for this Province, and by Virtue of the Powers and Authorities given unto me by his Majesty's Letters Patent under the Broad Seal of *Great-Britain*, to dissolve this House of Representatives, and they are hereby resolved and discharged to meet or act hereafter, as the House of Representatives of *New-Jersey*.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Burlington, *in* New-Jersey, *this Fourteenth Day of* January, *in the Second Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* George, *by the Grace of God of* Great-Britain, France *and* Ireland, *King Defender of the Faith*, &c.

Philadelphia: Jan. 21. *(so called)* This Day about Three in the Afternoon, his Excellency the Governour of *York*, arrived in this City to pay our Honourable Governour a Visit. He was met and attended by our Governour, Judges, Magistrates and other Officers of State, with many other Gentlemen and Merchants of the first Rank, and at his Arrival the Bells rang, Guns Fired, and was received with that due Respect and Honour becoming his Character.

The Woman in a blue Riding-Hood that borrow'd a *Twelve Shilling* Bill off the Counter of *Francis Knowles*, without the Owner's Consent, a few Days since, is desired to return it lest she be further expos'd.

The following Letter being ſent us, by a young Gentleman, as we ſuppoſe, we thought it might not be unacceptable to the Publick to inſert it in our *Gazette*.

Mr. *Keimer*,

UPON reading an Advertiſement in your *Gazette*, No. 4. I ſend you the following Epitome of ſomething far more univerſal I had form'd of the Kind, which (if this meets with a generous Reception) may in Time ſee the Light. By inſerting it, you may hear further from

Jack Careleſs.

------ *Mihi parva Rura et*
Spiritum Graiæ Camænæ
Parca non mendax dedit & malignum
Spernere vulgus, Hor.
Suis & ipſa Roma viribus ruit. Hor.

TOO long have Party-Broils uſurpt the Song,
And biting *Lyricks* held the Muſe too long;
Now grave *Heroicks* ſhall my Soul expand
To ſing the Praiſes of a happy Land.
On *Weſtern* Strands remote from *Britiſh* Iſles,
A riſing Colony begirt with Smiles
Of Providence benign, commands our Lyre,
Roules my Breaſt, and ſets the Muſe on Fire.
Hail *Pennſylvania!* hail! thou happy Land,
Where Plenty ſcatters with a laviſh Hand:
Amidſt the Woods we view the Friendly Vine,
With Purple Pride, ſpontaniouſly entwine;
Where various Cates ariſe without the Toil
Of labouring Hind, to cleave the ſtubborn Soil;
The skipping Deer in wild Meanders ſport,
And *Ceres*, with *Pomona*, keep their Court:
A Thouſand winged Choriſters delight
At once the liſt'ning Ear, and raviſh'd Sight:
Where free from Clouds we breath Ætherial Air,
And *Sol* keeps Holiday throught the Year:
Thy Sons are witty, and thy Daughters fair.
A native Beauty does the *Belles* adorn,
Fair as the driven Snow, and ruddy as the Morn
View but *Samorria*, view the lovely Dame!
This you'll confeſs, nor think the Poet vain.
Th' induſtrious Merchant braves the foaming Sea,
And thro' Ten Thouſand Dangers cuts his Way;
To reach the happy Port, in hopes to ſhare,
The World of Bleſſings ever flowing there.
Judicious Foreigners with Eaſe eſpy,
The *Guardian*'s Likeneſs in the *Pupil*'s Eye;
Whilſt on the ſmiling Colony they gaze,
They view *Britannia* in a wrapt Amaze.
Our Speech ſo manly, ſmooth, and ſo conciſe,
To *Troy Novant* we ſcarcely yield the Prize,
When their Advantages with ours compare;
The bleſt Effects of ſo ſerene an Air!
Free from the poſing Shackles of the Schools,
Kind Nature points the Theme, and ſhows the Rules:
With ſofter Airs the panting Swain inſpires,
To ſooth his Pains, and fan up mutual Fires.
Alas fond Man, ah whither wouldſt thou run!
Wouldſt write of Love again, and be undone?
Yet would *Sarenia* kind and conſtant be!
Then Godlike *Addiſon*, I'd write like thee.

ADVERTISEMENT

ANy ingenious Gentlemen or Ladies &c. who are willing to communicate any Remarkable Occurrence or Curioſity, for the Service or Delight of the Publick, are deſired to direct it by Way of Letter, to the Printer hereof, and it ſhall be inſerted (if inoffenſive) in this Paper, and duly acknowledged by their ſincere Friend, and wou'd be humble Servant,

Samuel Keimer.

To be Sold by *CHARLES READ.*

THree Hundred Acres of excellently good Land, well Timber'd and Water'd, lying in *Bucks*-County, about two Miles from the Court-houſe, and in the Neighbourhood of ſeveral Mills.

Seventy Six Acres of Land, within Six Miles of *Philadelphia*, bounding on *Cobb*'s Creek, with the Privilege of joyning a Dam, and overflowing the Lands on the other Side of the Creek, which is conſtant, and one of the beſt Streams in *Pennſylvania* for a Mill.

Cedar-Shingles and Boards.

And a Parcel of good Sadlers-Ware very cheap.

RUn away from *Daniel Prichard*, in the County of *Bucks*, a Servant Woman, named *Elizabeth Skit*, of a ſhort ſtature, thick and fat, light Hair'd, with a broad red Face, had on a ſtrip'd Linſey-woolſey Petticoat and Waſtecoat, a Gown with broad red Stripes, blue Stockings, and Leather-heel'd Shoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that her Maſter may have her again, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* Reward and reaſonable Charges.

Lately Publiſhed,

GOd's Mercy ſurmounting Man's Cruelty, Exemplifyed in the Captivity and Redemption of *Elizabeth Hanſon*, Wife of *John Hanſon*, of *Knoxmarſh* at *Keacheachy*, in *Dover*-Townſhip, who was taken Captive with her Children and Maid-Servant, by the *Indians* in *New-England*, in the Year 1724. In which are inſerted, ſundry remarkable Preſervations, Deliverances, and Marks of the Care and Kindneſs of Providence over her and her Children, worthy to be remembred. The Subſtance of which was taken from her own Mouth, and now publiſhed for a general Service. To be ſold by *Samuel Keimer*, in *Philadelphia*, and *W. Heurtin* Gold-ſmith in *New-York*.

ALikely young Negro Man, fit for Plantation Work, to be ſold very reaſonable. Enquire of the Printer hereof, and know further.

TO be Sold very cheap, Ruggs, Blankets, Broadcloaths with Trimming ſuitable to it, Courſe and Fine Linnen, Men and Womens Worſted and Thread Stockins, and Cotten Capps, Hand-ſaws, Axes, Augres, Gimlets, &c. By *Thomas Campbell*, lately arrived from *Ireland*, at *Samuel Keimer*'s in *Philadelphia*, where is likewiſe ſold choice Melaſſes, very cheap.

Lately publiſhed,

SOme neceſſary and important Conſiderations, to be conſider'd of by all ſorts of People. Taken out of (that Worthy and Renowned Judge) Sir *Matthew Hale*'s Writings: And therein his own Experience of the Inward, and Inviſible Guidance of the Spirit of God. The Ninth Edition, with Additions, To be ſold by *Samuel Keimer*.

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